reconcile their inter-branch transactions periodically as a matter of prudence.

(b) and (c) RBI have no information in this regard.

(d) According to RBI, the banks recover the dues from securities offered for credit facilities, attaching the property, invoking the guarantees etc. After exhausting all these avenues steps are taken to file suits for recovery of dues in the court.

UTI Loans to Industries

1640. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether accounts of UTI are audited by qualified statutory auditors in line with Financial Institutions;

(b) what is the number of industries which have availed loan from UTI during the last three years;

(c) at what stage the loan amount is disbursed to the borrowers;

(d) what is the supervising mechanism to ensure proper utilisation of loans;

(e) what action is taken by UTI against the units which have defaulted in commencement of the project;

(f) what is the number of units having availed loans from UTI but not commissioned work of the project; and

(g) what actin is taken by UTI in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The accounts of Unit Trust of India are audited by statutory auditors, appointed with the prior approval of the Industrial Develoment Bank of India.

(b) While the number of industries assisted during the last three years s not readily available, the position egarding sanction and disbursement is given below.

	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
	No. of Proposals	Amount Rs.	No. of Proposals	Amount Rs.
1989-90	335	1491	593	1033
1990-91	478	2390	708	1866
1991-92	523	4410	819	3253

(c) The UTI extends loans to corporate borrowers directly as well as part of consortium financing in participation with IDBI, ICICI, etc. based on progress reports.

(d) to (g) The lead institution concerned in project financing monitors the progress of the assisted projects. UTI's share of loan for the project is released based on advice from the lead institution and after the promoters have brought in their share as per the loan agreement.

Rouble Debt Against India

1641. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news

item captioned 'the Union Cabinet' have ratified "Indo-Russian debt treaty" as reported in the Economic Times dated 21st April, 1993.

(b) if so, what are the details thereof indicating the rouble debt as on the 1st April, 1992 and whether the principal oustanding of Rs. 19.660 crores continued to be paid with interest in accordance with the above treaty; and

(c) in what manner the repayment of credit/debt liability proposed to be cleared by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's outstanding rouble debt as on 1.4.92 was about roubles 9871 million. In accordance with the agreement concluded with the Russian Government on 29.1.93, this amount converted at the rupee-rouble exchange rate prevailing on 1.4.92, comes to Rs. 31342 crores. The same outstanding principal converted at the exchange rate prevailing on 1.1.90 comes to Rs. 19660 crores. Thus, the principal outstanding of Rs 19660 crores will continue to be paid with interest in accordance with the original schedule of payments while Rs. 11682 crores will be rescheduled over 45 years. India is making on account payments on the basis of the new agreement. The agreement will come into force on the date on which both sides exchange letters confirming that necessary approvals have been obtained.

(c) India's debt service payments are currently being applied to liquidate the outstanding technical credit granted to the former USSR and Russia. Once a surplus emerges in the Russian account India's debt service payment in rupees will be used by the Russian Government to import Indian goods and services.

Illegal Cultivation of Opium

1642. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of illegal over cultivation of opium (poppy) in Madhya Pradesh, U. P. and other states, much beyond the prescribed limits fixed under an international agreement, which goes into production of brown sugar, hasish and other psychotropic drugs and contributes to nternational smuggling of such drugs have been received by Government from US and others during the past six months;

(b) if so, what are the details of such complaints, and results of investigations into the matter, if any, by Government; and

(c) what effective steps have been taken|are being taken to prevent this clandestine production and smuggling of these psychotropic drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) and (b) In the International Narcotics Strategy Report 1993 which has been brought out by US Government, mention has been made of problems of diversion from licit opium Industry to illicit channels, and illegal cultivation of opium poppy for production of heroin Production of licit opium in India is regulated under strict licensing control and supervision by the Central Government. Excess or illicit cultivation of opium is a rarity. Diversion of opium from licit production to illicit channels is minimal. There have been some cases of manufacture of Heroin in the country but the quantity of heroin seized in those cases has been insignificant.